THE ADVISOR

A Publication of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Spring 2001

State of the Flats: "No Excuses"

Rocky Flats Site Manager Barbara Mazurowski (left) and Colorado Congressman Mark Udall (right) address the audience attending the annual State of the Flats meeting.

In February, the Department of Energy (DOE) hosted its annual "State of the Flats" meeting that brought together representatives from Rocky Flats, the regulatory agencies, and members of the community to discuss progress made at the site over the past year and to learn what is planned for the coming year. With more than 100 persons in attendance, those present heard presentations from a broad spectrum, including Congressman Mark Udall, DOE Headquarters representative Jim Fiore, DOE site manager Barbara Mazurowski, Kaiser-Hill president Bob Card, and representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and the major labor unions at the site.

The meeting began with Congressman Udall who spoke about recent congressional activity to protect worker health benefits and provide compensation for workers now ill due to past workplace exposures. He also spoke with optimism regarding his reintroduction of a bill with Colorado Senator Wayne Allard to designate Rocky Flats as a wildlife refuge after its cleanup and closure. Congress will consider the legislation this year.

Following Mr. Udall's remarks, representatives from DOE and Kaiser-Hill spoke next. The first was Jim Fiore with DOE Headquarters. Mr. Fiore called Rocky Flats the "flagship of the DOE closure program" and said he feels the new Bush administration will continue to support the site because of the progress being made.

The next presenter, DOE site manager Barbara Mazurowski, outlined the accomplishments the site has made over the past year and the challenges that lie ahead. She dubbed the coming year as the "Year of No Excuses." She pointed out that the site has a cleanup contract in place, stable funding, widespread Congressional, community and DOE Headquarters support, and a very skilled workforce. With these factors in the site's favor, there should be no excuses for the site not making significant progress in the coming year. In 2000, the site was successful in shipping wastes offsite, in draining and stabilizing dangerous liquid materials from storage tanks, in consolidating the remaining inventory of special nuclear material into the most secure facility at the site, and in preparing buildings for decontamination and demolition. With these accomplishments, however, there were still problems. Toward the end of the year safety became a concern with lapses in workers following proper procedures and the discovery of worker exposures to an unknown source of radioactivity. Ms. Mazurowski stated that improving safety is the number one focus for the coming year and she will stress continued improvement at all levels of the workforce. Other priorities for the coming year will be to increase the number of transuranic waste shipments per week to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico, to begin operation of the plutonium packaging line, to focus on retaining key employee skills, and to make sure there is integration within the entire DOE complex to allow Rocky Flats materials to be shipped out on schedule.

(continued on page 4)

Highlights Inside:

Rocky Flats Updates

Stewardship Working Group

The Stewardship Working Group was started jointly by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB) and the Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments (RFCLoG) to educate their board members, and other interested parties, on long-term stewardship issues at Rocky Flats. Stewardship is a broad term used to describe all the long-term activities that will be conducted on the site after closure. These include, but are not limited to, the operation and maintenance of engineered barriers, monitoring, access restrictions, security, governmental controls, land use controls, information management, and funding. Since many of the cleanup decisions will rely on the assurance of stewardship controls, the Stewardship Working Group intends to track all future remediation activities.

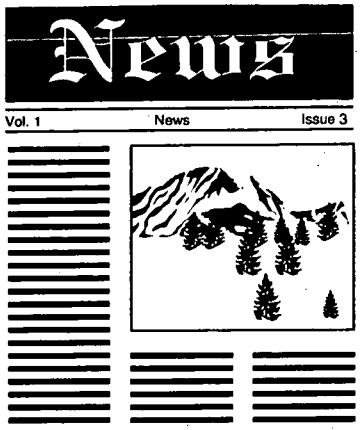
Several members of the Working Group have formed a subcommittee, called the Stewardship Toolbox Committee. The Toolbox Committee has developed a "toolbox" or matrix for reviewing remediation activities. Board members can use the toolbox to evaluate whether a chosen remedy considers all the possible stewardship implications. The Toolbox Committee has incorporated the toolbox into a Stewardship Report, which will be presented as a draft to RFCAB and RFCLoG members in spring 2001.

The Rocky Flats History Project is a related group consisting of Rocky Flats stakeholders that has been meeting monthly to determine how to preserve the history of the site, including environmental reports and workers' institutional knowledge. The group intends to establish a museum that can maintain a historical archive as well as educate the community about the long-term implications of Rocky Flats. Since information management is a crucial stewardship component, the Stewardship Working Group will work closely with the History Project.

Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA) Stakeholder Focus Group

The RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group was formed to improve public involvement in key environmental restoration cleanup decisions. Currently the group is focusing on how the radionuclide soil action levels (RSALs) are going to be determined. The preliminary RSAL decision-making process has been divided into five tasks. Task No.1 consists of a regulatory review. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 has written a draft report (Revision No. 2) outlining the RSAL selection process, based on the regulations. The Department of Energy (DOE), the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), and the Colorado Attorney General's Office reviewed and approved the draft document. Task No. 2 consists of a comparison between computer models that will be used to run the calculations. It appears that RESRAD 6.0 is the preferred model. Task No. 3 consists of the input parameters that will be used to run the model. Since this is an important aspect of the RSAL review process, DOE has offered to provide a two-day workshop on how the computer model works and how the parameters were selected. Task No. 4 consists of the new science and technological report. Task No. 5 is a comparison summary of the varying approaches that other DOE sites have used to determine RSALs.

The focus group has selected a team of peer reviewers who will review the five task documents. The peer reviewers include attorneys, engineers, and scientists who were selected for their expertise, objectivity, and independence from Rocky Flats.



Environmental Restoration Committee Recommendations

The Environmental Restoration Committee consists of a subgroup of Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB) members who study or review environmental restoration issues at Rocky Flats. Currently the group is working on the same radionuclide soil action level (RSAL) issues that the RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group is focusing on, but with much more technical detail. Several members of the committee attend technical meetings, presented by the regulators, on topics such as: 1) the regulatory basis for the RSAL decision-making process; 2) the dose versus risk approach to determining RSALs; 3) the concept of "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA) to justify a more conservative cleanup level; 4) the various computer model programs available for determining RSALs; and 5) the future land use scenarios. The committee drafted a recommendation approved by the Board and forwarded to DOE regarding a two-day workshop on the RSAL computer model, RESRAD 6.0, and the input parameters.

Natural Resource Management Issues

Rock Creek Reserve Management Plan

In December 2000, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued a draft of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Rock Creek Reserve. This comes 18 months after USFWS and the Department of Energy (DOE) entered into an agreement creating the reserve. Per the agreement, USFWS is required to formulate a management plan consistent with the sitewide natural resources policy, which calls for maintaining the quality and diversity of native habitat.

The reserve is situated in the northwest quadrant of the Rocky Flats site. It lies on the margin between the plains and the foothills. In ecological parlance, this is termed a contact zone, where a convergence of topography produces unique mixtures of plants. Here is found a plant community called the tall upland shrubland, where Hawthorne and choke cherry grow side by side. The association of these two species has not been documented elsewhere in the world.

With its steep ravines and rocky outcrops, the Rock Creek watershed is a refuge for native plant species. Eighty-six percent of the plants found there are indigenous. Just south of the creek, a wide swath of xeric tallgrass prairie sits atop the mesa. This type of grassland is considered rare and valuable. If the expansion proposed in the plan is adopted, the reserve will encompass more than half of the tallgrass prairie at Rocky Flats.

Perhaps the most significant action unveiled in the plan is the proposed doubling of the size of the reserve, from 800 to 1,700 acres. The new boundaries would take in a greater portion of the watershed. From the perspective of ecosystem management, it is sound practice to conserve as much of the drainage as possible. Moreover, the expanded reserve provides a better connection with existing open space located north and west of the site.

Another key element of the plan is reintroduction of native species. The Plains sharp-tailed grouse, a species listed by the State of Colorado, would be reintroduced in the reserve. This effort would be coordinated with the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Additionally, USFWS plans to establish within the reserve, a fishery representative of pre-settlement conditions. Toward this end, Lindsay Pond and other wetlands would be emptied of exotic species - primarily bass - and stocked with native species such as Iowa darter, northern redbelly lace and common shriner.

The plan includes enhancements to the vegetation management program. Prescribed burning, herbicide application, and insect controls are methods of choice for dealing with the proliferation of weeds. Measures will be taken to ensure that neither the Preble's meadow jumping mouse, nor any other sensitive species, receives adverse impacts from these activities. Since implementation of the plan must comply with all sitewide policies, the use of prescribed burning will be put on hold pending review by DOE.

An Access and Recreation Study will be conducted under the plan to explore opening the reserve to the public. USFWS is charged with determining what level of public access the area's natural resources could withstand. Non-essential roads will be reseeded with native plants. If deemed appropriate, a network of trails may be planned. However, this is speculative and is still many years from becoming a reality.

Pursuant to the plan, the USFWS would conduct a contaminant study above and beyond what is required for the Buffer Zone as a whole. The service's own Environmental Contaminants Division would coordinate such a study. Although USFWS believes the reserve to be relatively unaffected by bomb-making activities, it places great importance on identifying potential areas where contamination may be present.

For the purpose of paperwork reduction, other documentation required by law has been incorporated into the plan. Whenever an action is proposed, such as expanding the reserve or conducting a prescribed burn, the environmental consequences of that action must be documented. The proposed action must also be compared with alternative courses of action. Upon weighing the costs and benefits of the actions covered in this plan, none of the proposed actions were found to be a net detriment to the natural resources of the reserve.

Though some sections are light on detail, the plan sets forth general conservation principles aimed at preserving some of the site's most valuable natural resources through site closure, and until such time as the ultimate reuse decision has been made. Public comments on the plan were accepted through January 31, 2001. At press time, the agencies had not announced what changes to the plan, if any, would result from those comments.

State of the Flats (continued from page 1)

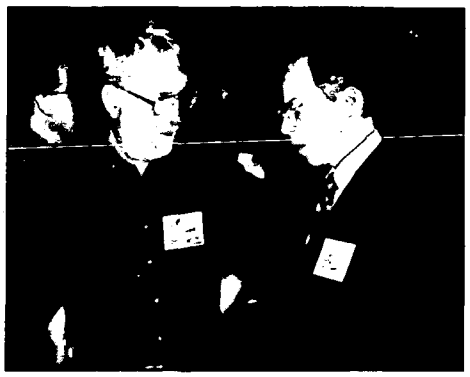
Bob Card, president of site contractor Kaiser-Hill, spoke next to outline his company's views of the past year and the coming year. He shared many of the same concerns and challenges raised by Ms. Mazurowski. His remarks focused on the safety challenges and a commitment to improve over the coming year. Mr. Card still believes that closure by the year 2006 can be accomplished at the site, but only if they excel in safety.

Representatives from the three main regulator bodies - EPA, the state health department and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board - echoed many of the same themes heard earlier in the evening. Last year the site met, on schedule, all but one of the regulatory milestones in its agreement with the state and EPA. This coming year, a new method for determining site progress under the cleanup agreement is in effect that will allow greater flexibility for the site. The Defense Board, although not an official party to the site's cleanup agreement, maintains a watch on overall safety matters at Rocky Flats and other DOE sites. A major focus for the Defense Board in the coming year will be for the site to continue seeking engineering solutions to allow work to progress more safely.

Jim Fiore, representing the Department of Energy's Headquarters office, talks to attendees at the State of the Flats.

A welcome addition to the annual format of the meetings was a segment allowing representatives from the major site unions to give their perspectives on site progress. The protective services representative pointed out that although the guards don't work directly with the special nuclear materials, they still could become contaminated by safety lapses. Thus, they are concerned about not only the security of the nuclear materials, but the manner in which they are handled. As materials are consolidated into fewer buildings, the site will reduce the number of guards required. The guards disagree on the overall number of reductions and stressed they are also concerned with retaining key skilled workers who might seek jobs elsewhere as closure progresses.

The Steelworkers union representative spoke mainly about safety issues and expressed appreciation for site management's efforts to better involve the workers. For example, the union's safety committee has grown from four to eleven members, allowing a representative for each of the major buildings. Safety issues are now being resolved more rapidly and corrections made without major work stoppages.



Bob Card (right), president of site contractor Kaiser-Hill, discusses an issue with LeRoy Moore (left), member of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board.

Much of the information presented at the State of the Flats meeting can be found in the Rocky Flats Fiscal Year 2000 Annual Report that was released in February. To obtain a copy you can contact the site communications office at 303-966-8200. You may also check out the site's website at *www.rfets.gov* for a copy of the report as well as additional information about the overall closure project for Rocky Flats.

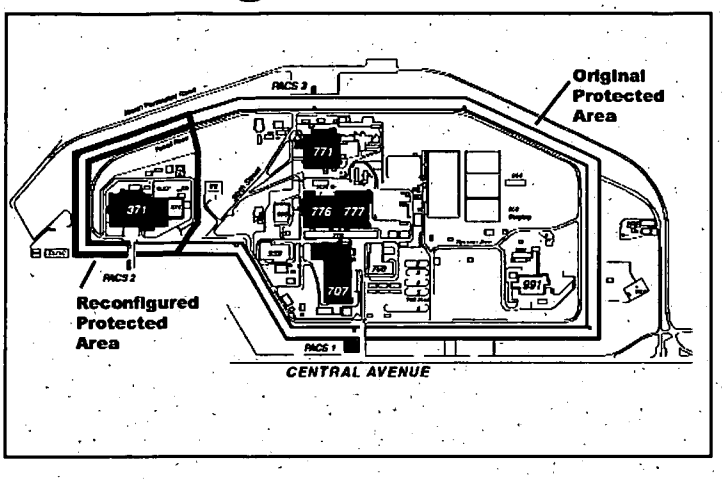
2001 MILESTONES

On October 26, 2000, the Department of Energy and the site contractor, Kaiser-Hill, renegotiated the incentives portion of their contract to allow for monetary awards based on the "earned value" of the work performed. Previously, the contractor had to meet specific regulatory milestones in order to earn a monetary award. The new contract provides for awards based on the percentage of work completed in a given year. Thus, Kaiser Hill must complete at least 50 percent of the scheduled Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) work, 50 percent of the scheduled low-level waste shipments, and 50 percent of the scheduled transuranic (TRU) waste shipments to meet the Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 earned value milestones. The FY02 and FY03 awards will be similar. The purpose of this new system is to allow the contractor some scheduling flexibility and still meet the accelerated 2006 closure deadlines. In addition, the agencies have established specific future milestones, as follows:

FY03	**Implementation of the 903 Pad remedy**
FY05	**Completion of the 903 Pad remediation project**
FY06	**Completion of Building 776 demolition**
FY07	**Completion of Building 371 demolition**
	Completion of TRU waste shipments
	Completion of all Individual Hazardous Substance Sites (IHSS) remediation

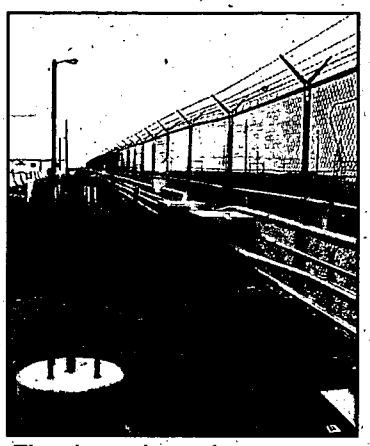
The total monetary awards package is estimated to be worth $431 million.

Shrinking the Protected Area at Rocky Flats



Over the years, the defining landscape features at Rocky Flats have been the elaborate fences and other security systems that surround the central area of the site where the special nuclear materials such as plutonium were handled and stored. This Protected Area (or PA as it is commonly referred to) will undergo a major change this spring when it becomes dramatically smaller. During the last few years, the site has worked to consolidate all of the special nuclear material into one facility, Building 371. As noted in the graphic above, the site has also constructed a new portion of fence that will enclose only the very corner of the now much larger protected area. With all of the special nuclear material stored in just the one facility, it will be possible to open the rest of the current Protected Area to allow easier access for decontamination, decommissioning and demolition crews.

Rocky Flats hopes to save money and increase the efficiency of its workforce by shrinking the size of the Protected Area. Concerns have been raised, however, that because the former production buildings still contain nuclear material held up in the ventilation and plumbing systems, certain safeguards still need to be maintained. For this reason, the site will designate the former portions of the PA as a Property Protected Area, and will still monitor access, especially vehicle traffic. No firm timetable has been given on when the no-longer-needed fences and other security structures will be removed. Current schedules call for the complete inventory of special nuclear materials requiring the most stringent security measures to be gone from Rocky Flats by the year 2002. At that time even the Protected Area surrounding Building 371 will no longer be necessary and many of the special security features will be relocated to other DOE facilities across the country. When those materials are gone, a major milestone in the closure of the site will be accomplished.



The photo above shows a section of the new security fence under construction around the Reconfigured Protected Area.

Full Speed Ahead for the ComRad Program

The following article was written and submitted by the ComRad program contractor, MERCO, Inc.

The Rocky Flats Community Radiation Monitoring Program (ComRad) is a community-based radiation air-monitoring program. The ComRad program is administered by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB) under a grant from the Department of Energy (DOE). MERCO, a Golden based engineering and management company, has been managing the ComRad Program for just over a year.

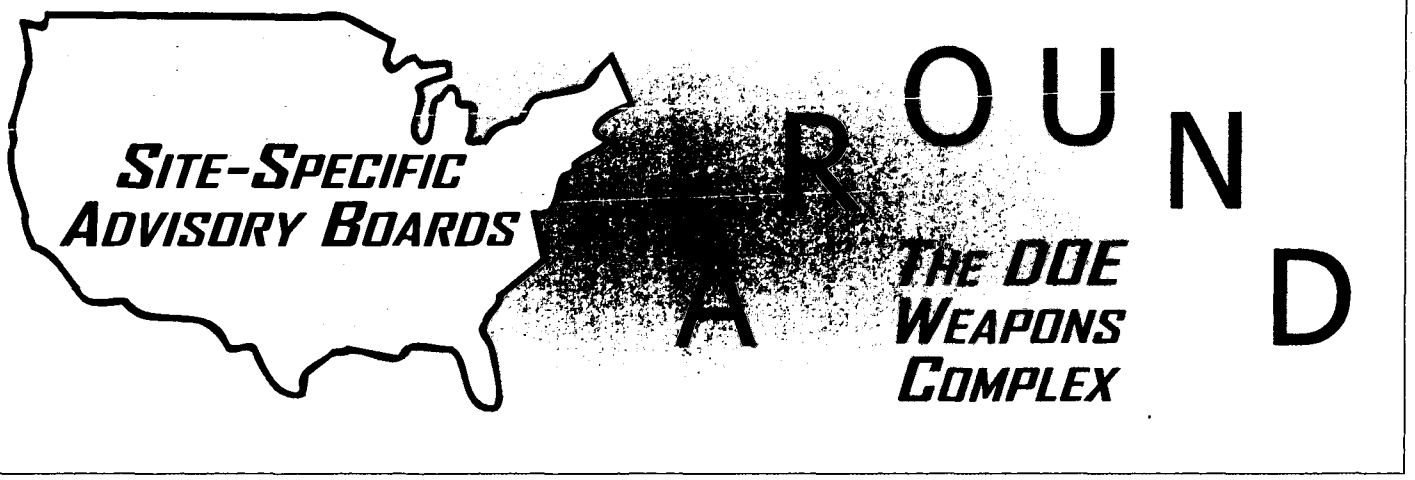
The ComRad Education and Outreach initiative has flourished over the past year. It has developed and posted a web site, *www.comrad.org*. The web site was designed by local high school students and contains many valuable resources including ComRad program information, monitoring station data for use by site visitors and as a classroom resource, program-related teaching links, downloadable teacher developed classroom activities, and upcoming activities and contests.

ComRad is also developing and hosting a series of Colorado School of Mines Graduate Level Relicensure Teacher Enhancement Courses. The first course entitled "Radiation, Rocky Flats, the Internet and Your Classroom" was hosted this past summer. The next course, "Radiation: A Local Look;" is scheduled for spring 2001, details of which can be found at *www.comrad.org* or by calling MERCO at the phone number listed below.

ComRad is also working with a local high school program to develop a student-produced informational video. The video will contain information about the program. ComRad hopes to work with local cable channels to air the video.

On the technical side, MERCO continues to maintain and calibrate the five monitoring stations as needed, collect the filter samples for analysis and validate the data for distribution. The five monitoring stations are located in Arvada at the Standley Lake Library (8485 Kipling Street) and at the Ralston Recreation Center (6300 Simms Street); in Broomfield at Emerald Park (295 Main Street); in Westminster at the Countryside Recreation Center (10470 Oak Street); and in Northglenn at the Northglenn Recreation Center (11701 Community Center Drive). Detailed station information, including location map and monitoring data, can be found on the web site.

If you have any questions, contact MERCO Inc. at 303-274-9686 or visit *www.comrad.org*.



This Issue: INEEL Citizens Advisory Board

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board is one of several Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs) that have been formed at former nuclear weapons production sites. In each issue of The Advisor, we spotlight the activities of one of these boards.

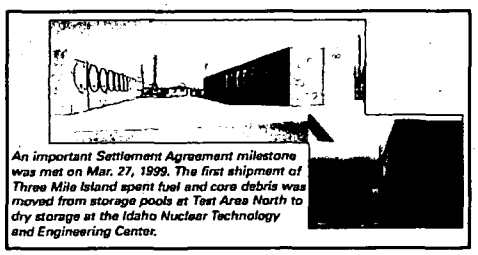
The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) is a Department of Energy (DOE) laboratory located on the Eastern Snake River Plain in Southeastern Idaho, west of the city of Idaho Falls. INEEL was founded in 1949 as the National Reactor Testing Station where nuclear reactors are designed, built, and tested. The world's first nuclear power plant, called the Experimental Breeder Reactor 1 (EBR-1) was built here in 1951. Since that time, 52 nuclear reactors have been built at INEEL. INEEL is one of the most advanced technological research and development centers in the world. DOE is working closely with industries in order to transfer much of their advanced technology into the private sector. INEEL continues to operate as a national laboratory, with an emphasis toward environmental management. Several areas throughout the complex are undergoing extensive cleanup and closure activities through 2006.

The Test Area North (TAN) consists of 125 acres located on the north end of the site. The TAN was developed in 1951 for testing nuclear-powered aircraft. In 1980, the area was used to store nuclear waste material resulting from the Three Mile Island reactor accident in 1979. The TAN soils and surface waters are heavily contaminated with radionuclides, heavy metals, petroleum products, and solvents.

The Test Reactor Area (TRA) consists of 88 buildings located in the southwest portion of the site. Three major reactors were built at the TRA, one of which continues to operate, producing radionulcides for medicine and industry. The soils and groundwater at the TRA are contaminated with radionuclides and metals, resulting from several waste ponds.

The Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INTEC) previously operated as a research and storage facility of high-level radioactive waste (HLW). The HLW will be treated over the next 35 years then transferred to a geological repository for permanent disposal. INTEC will also provide storage of the Three Mile Island waste currently in underwater storage at the TAN. Contaminants in the soil and groundwater at the INTEC include radionuclides, metals, organic chemicals, and nitrates, resulting from accidental releases and leaks over the years.

The Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) is a low-level radioactive waste (LLW) storage and disposal area. Subsurface disposal of LLW was conducted at the RWMC from 1954 until 1970. Since 1970, LLW and transuranic (TRU) waste has been stored in above-ground units. The RWMC will continue to accept waste from other DOE sites until 2007. Soils and groundwater at this area are heavily contaminated with radionuclides and chemicals, including observed contamination in the vadose zone beneath the complex. Extensive cleanup has already been conducted to protect the Snake River Aquifer. Approximately 75,000 pounds of volatile organic compounds have been removed.


An important Settlement Agreement milestone was met on Mar. 27, 1999. The first shipment of Three Mile Island spent fuel and core debris was moved from storage pools at Test Area North to dry storage at the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center.

Other areas undergoing cleanup for a projected 2006 closure include the Central Facilities Area, the Power Burst Facility and Auxiliary Reactor Area, the Experimental Breeder Reactor I and Boiling Water Reactor Experiment Facility, the Naval Reactors Facility, and the Argonne National Laboratory-West.

The INEEL Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) has worked extensively with DOE to ensure that the cleanup and closure activities are conducted properly. To date, INEEL CAB has provided DOE with 80 recommendations. One of the most recent recommendations, No. 78, focuses on long-term stewardship of the site after the contaminated areas are closed in 2006. More information can be found on the INEEL CAB web page (www.ida.net/users/cab).

Board Adds Four New Members in January

At the Board's January meeting, the Membership Committee recommended, and the Board approved, the addition of four new members, who will fill the unexpired terms of other members who have resigned over the past year. The new members are:

Jeff Allen

Jeff is a project engineer with the Colorado Department of Transportation, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He previously worked with Bechtel Environmental in San Francisco, California, and managed environmental remediation and restoration activities on the DOE FUSRAP project in New Jersey. Jeff has a BS in Civil Engineering from New Mexico State University, and is a Registered Professional Engineer in six states. He lives in Arvada. Jeff will serve as a Technical Representative.

Suzanne Allen

Suzanne serves as the Vice President of Operations for SunCorp Credit Union, which provides investment, liquidity and corresponding services for all credit unions in Colorado and Wyoming. A resident of Westminster, Suzanne has been interested in Rocky Flats since purchasing a home in the area several years ago. Her educational background is in English, Journalism, and Marketing. Suzanne is a Community Representative.

Shirley Garcia

Shirley works as the Environmental Services Coordinator for the City of Broomfield, where she deals with environmental issues as well as Rocky Flats closure issues and activities. Shirley worked at the Rocky Flats site from 1982 to 1997, and has experience with CERCLA site remediation including soil remediation, water management, and closure and capping of an onsite disposal cell. She also teaches Environmental Science at Parks College. Shirley has an MS in Environmental Policy and Management from the University of Denver, a BS in Environmental Science from Metro State College, and an AS in Hazardous Materials Management from Front Range Community College. She lives in Westminster, and will serve as a Government Representative.

Earl Sorrels

Earl is a Radiological Controls Technical Supervisor for RMRS at the Rocky Flats site. He has 21 years experience in the nuclear industry, of which ten years were involved with decommissioning, environmental remediation, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal including transportation. Earl previously served eight years in the Naval Nuclear Power Program serving on submarines, and as a staff instructor at the Nautilus training prototype located at INEEL. He is registered with the National Registry of Radiation Protection Technologists. Earl resides in Littleton. On the Board, Earl is a Rocky Flats Worker Representative.

Our new Board members are pictured in the photo from left: Shirley Garcia, Suzanne Allen, Earl Sorrels, and Jeff Allen.

RFCAB Website: www.rfcab.org

The Advisor is published quarterly by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB). The Executive Editor is Jerry DePoorter. Please send your questions, suggestions and ideas to:

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Except as noted, all articles are written by RFCAB staff: Ken Korkia, Deb Thompson, Noelle Stenger, and Jerry Henderson. To request a change of address or to add or remove your name from the mailing list, contact Deb Thompson at the above address and phone number. Material may be reprinted if credit is given. RFCAB is funded under a 2001 grant of approximately $350,000 sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

RFCAB MISSION STATEMENT

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board, a nonpartisan, broadly representative, independent advisory board with concerns related to Rocky Flats activities, is dedicated to providing informed recommendations and advice to the agencies (Department of Energy, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency), government entities and other interested parties on policy and technical issues and decisions related to cleanup, waste management and associated activities. The Board is dedicated to public involvement, awareness and education on Rocky Flats issues.

Rocky Flats Public Meeting Calendar

April			
2	*Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments Board Meeting*	8 - 11 a.m.	Jeffco Airport
5	***Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting***	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
11	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
17	*D&D Public Meeting*	3 - 5 p.m.	Arvada City Hall
25	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
26	*Stewardship Working Group*	5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Arvada City Hall
May			
3	***Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting***	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Jeffco Airport
7	*Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments Board Meeting*	8 - 11 a.m.	Jeffco Airport
9	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
15	*D&D Public Meeting*	3 - 5 p.m.	RF Visitor Center
23	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
June			
4	*Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments Board Meeting*	8 - 11 a.m.	Jeffco Airport
6	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall
7	***Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Meeting***	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Jeffco Airport
20	*RFCA Stakeholder Focus Group*	3:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall

ALL MEETINGS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, PLEASE CALL BEFORE YOU GO: (303) 420-7855

Arvada City Hall, 8101 Ralston Road, Arvada
Broomfield City Hall, One Descombes Drive, Broomfield
Jefferson County Airport Terminal Building, Mount Evans Room, 11755 Airport Way, Broomfield
Rocky Flats Visitor Center, Building 060, 10808 Highway 93, Golden

Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
9035 Wadsworth Parkway, Suite 2250
Westminster, CO 80021

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